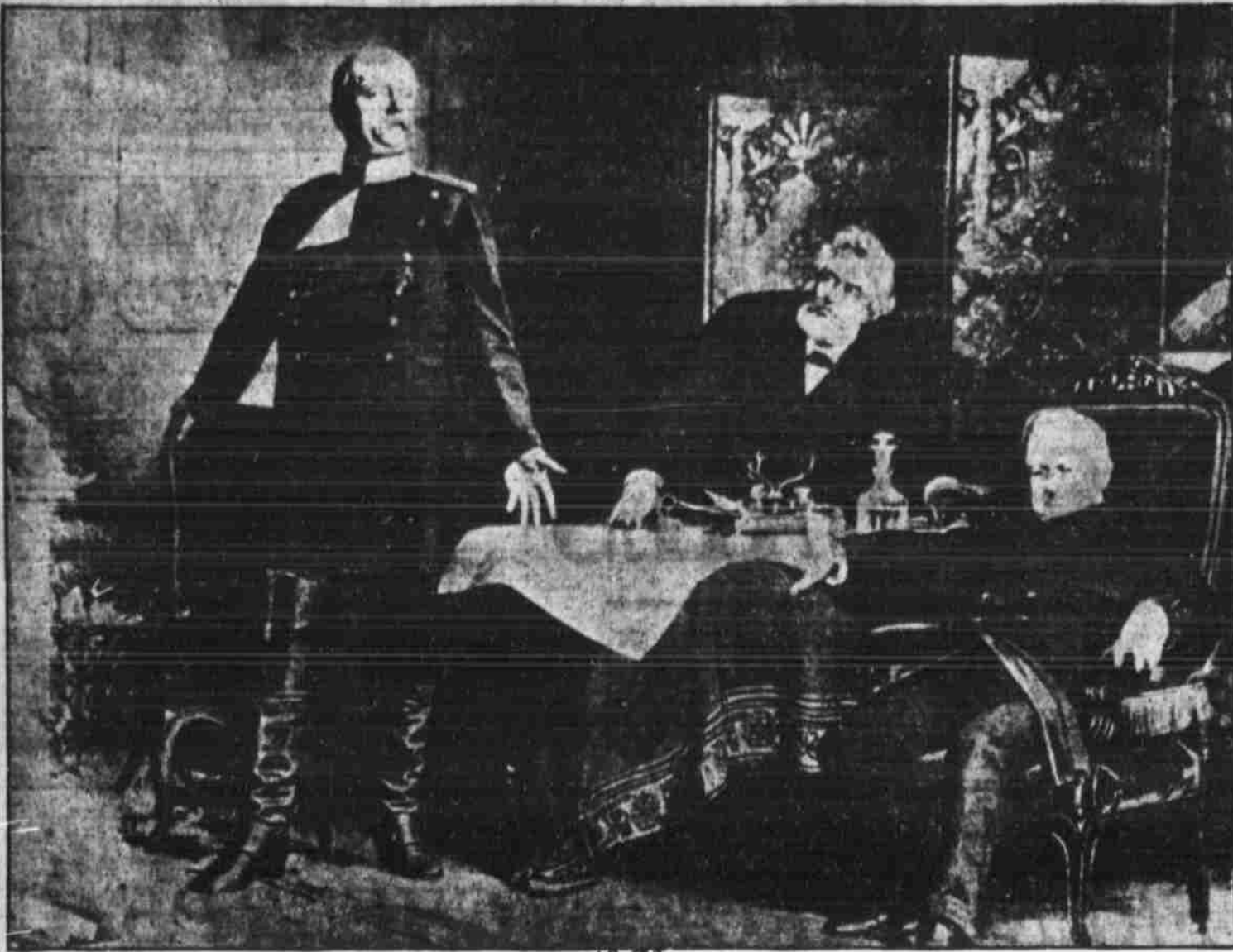


MAKING OF TWO TREATIES AT VERSAILLES---1871 AND 1919



1871



1919

covered with tapestry were arranged for the marshals and generals of the Allied armies, guests of honor at the signing.

SMUTS SIGNS UNDER PROTEST.

General Jan Christian Smuts, one of the delegates representing the Union of South Africa, signed the treaty under protest. He objected to certain territorial settlements, making a lengthy statement.

General Smuts said that the indemnities stipulated could not be accepted without grave injuries to the industrial revival of Europe. He declared it would be to the interests of the Allied Powers to render the stipulations more tolerable and moderate.

The protocol was signed by all those who signed the treaty. The Rhine arrangement was signed by the Germans, Americans, Belgians, British and French plenipotentiaries.

At 3.44 o'clock cannon began to boom announcing the completion of the ceremony of signing. The signatures had not, however, as a matter of fact, then been completed, for at that time the smaller nations were still signing in alphabetical order. The proceedings were formally closed at 3.49 o'clock.

ANNOUNCEMENT AS SENT TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Following is an official report transmitted from the Hall of Mirrors to the State Department:

"President Wilson and the American delegation completed signing the Peace Treaty at 3.14 o'clock Paris time. It also was signed by Dr. Herman Mueller and Dr. Johannes Bell for the Germans at 3.13. The American plenipotentiaries in this order: Secretary Lansing, Henry White, Col. House and General Bliss.

The other delegations, headed by the British, signed after the American plenipotentiaries in the order set forth in the treaty.

GREAT CROWDS IN AUTOS FILL ROADS TO VERSAILLES; TRAINS CARRY MANY MORE

Stream Begins Hours Before Time Set for Ceremony of Signing the Peace Treaty in Hall of Mirrors.

VERSAILLES, June 28 (Associated Press).—Germany's delegates and the plenipotentiaries of the Allied and Associated Powers meet in Versailles to-day to sign the treaty formally ending the war between Germany and twenty-seven other nations.

The credentials of the new German delegates were approved by the Peace Conference authorities during the forenoon and everything was virtually in readiness here at an early hour for the ceremony set for 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The morning had been a cloudy one, but shortly before midday the clouds began to break and the indications were that the afternoon of the momentous ceremony would be bright and sunny.

Last minute changes were made in the programme to expedite the signing of the treaty. Two additional tables were placed beside the one

within the hall of mirrors on which the Peace Treaty was laid. One of the new tables held the Rhine Convention and the other the protocol containing changes in and interpretations of the treaty. All these documents had to be signed by each plenipotentiary and the arrangement of the tables thus enabled three persons to be engaged simultaneously in affixing their signatures.

Hours before the time set for the ceremony an almost endless stream of automobiles began moving up the cannon-lined hill of the Champs Elysees, past the Arc de Triomphe and out through the shady Bois de Boulogne, carrying the plenipotentiaries, officials and guests to the ceremony. The thoroughfare was kept clear by pickets, dragons and mounted gendarmes.

In the meantime thousands of Parisians were packing the regular and special trains upon the lines leading to Versailles and contending with the residents of the town itself for places in the park where the famed fountains of Versailles would mark the end of the ceremony.

The automobiles bearing delegates and secretaries had reserved for their use the Avenue de Paris, the broad boulevard leading direct to the Chateau's Court of Honor. French soldiers being ranged along the highway on both sides. At the end of the court a guard of honor was drawn up to present arms as the leading plenipotentiaries passed, the guard comprising a company of Republican Guards in brilliant uniform. The entrance for the delegates was

This is "The Day," but how differently the stage was set. Versailles was the scene, as it was in 1871 when the arrogant Bismarck dictated his terms to the stricken France. To-day, the humbled German, shorn of his domination and power, approached the dais and offered his signature to the treaty terms read some days ago by Clemenceau, Chief of the Allied delegates.

The photos show the situation then and now. Both picture the historic scenes when the terms of treaty were dictated by the victors in the respective wars. To-day the tables were turned. France and her Allies met by the marble stairway to the "Queen's Apartments" and the Hall of Peace, giving access thence to the Hall of Mirrors. The walls of these apartments were hung with unique Gobelin tapestries.

The route to the peace table for the plenipotentiaries was through a space reserved for some four hundred privileged guests, who were instructed to be in their seats well in advance of the entry of the delegates. It had been arranged that the delegations, instead of straggling in without order, as when the original terms of peace were communicated to the Germans, should enter by groups, each one being formally announced by ushers from the French Foreign Office.

This formality was not prescribed for the Germans, who were given a separate route of entry, coming through the park and gaining the marble stairway through the ground floor. There was thus avoidance of occasion for the Guard of Honor to render them military honors, these being reserved for the Allied representatives. The dismounted guardsmen on the marble staircase and in the Queen's apartments, however, were instructed to remain in their places for the entry of the Germans.

Within the Hall of Mirrors, where the historical furnishings and paintings gave a tone of impressive state which would otherwise have been rather lacking in the assemblage of soberly attired delegates, seventy-two chairs for the plenipotentiaries were drawn up around three sides of the table, which formed an open rectangle fully eighty feet in length on its longer side. A chair for M. Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, was placed in the center of the long table facing the windows, with those for President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George on the right and left hand, respectively.

The German delegates were assigned seats at the side of the table nearest the entrance, which they could take after all the others had been seated. This arrangement was made to permit the Germans to leave after the signing of the treaty before the Allied delegations, not waiting for the semi-state procession of Allied delegates to the terrace from which to witness the playing of the Versailles Fountains before returning to Paris.

Archbishop of Guatemala imprisoned. SAN SALVADOR, June 28.—The Archbishop of San Salvador and the bishops of Santa Ana and San Miguel have been informed that Archbishop Jose Pinol y Batres of Guatemala was imprisoned there after he had preached a sermon which the Guatemalan authorities considered objectionable. They are endeavoring to have him released.

Jewish Warriors Due To-Day. Fifty Jewish legionnaires who fought in Palestine under Gen. Allenby are expected to-day from England on the steamship Orduna. They are Americans who joined the British Army. Women workers of the American Red Cross will meet them at the pier.

Surge Amendment Ratified in Texas. AUSTIN, Texas, June 28.—The Legislature of Texas to-day ratified the Federal constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women.

COST OF THE WORLD WAR TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE

Loss in Men—Official Figures and Estimates—
Killed, 1,616,000; Missing, 3,733,100;
Wounded, 6,131,769.

CASH REPARATIONS.

TWENTY-FIVE BILLION has already been assessed against Germany, which she must pay within six years in cash and bonds. The final sum and the scale of payment will be assessed by the Reparations Commission as soon as possible, presumably within four months and at the latest by May 1, 1921.

Damages to civilians and civilian property by acts of war, including air bombardments and through acts of cruelty, including exposure at sea, maltreatment of prisoners, pension and separation allowances, forced labor, penalties and fines, and the loans of the Allies to Belgium are direct charges against Germany's resources.

LOSS IN TERRITORY AND PROPERTY.

LSACE LORRAINE, the Rhine bridges and the Saar-coal mines to France. The Saar Valley and all the German colonies to the League of Nations.

Morenet, Eupen and Malmady to Belgium. Part of West Prussia, most of Posen and Silesia (the latter subject to a plebiscite) to Poland.

Danzig internationalized and the south part of East Prussia to determine through a plebiscite whether it is to go to Poland.

Luxemburg released from German customs union. Schleswig-Holstein evacuated and to vote on return to Denmark. Shantung ceded to Japan, and all concessions in China renounced. Influence and interests in Russia, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, and influence in Morocco, Siam, Liberia, Egypt and Turkey renounced.

Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties denounced.

Fourteen ocean cables or parts of cables given up.

Heligoland forts demolished, Kiel Canal opened, and parts of Rhine, Elbe, Moselle, Vltava, Oder, Nieman and Danube Rivers internationalized.

Merchant ships transferred ton for ton to replace torpedoed Allied vessels, new construction in German yards also to be so devoted. Economic resources to be devoted to rebuilding devastated regions.

LOSS OF MILITARY POWER.

ARMY reduced to 200,000, ultimately to 100,000. General Staff abolished. Conscription military schools or other military organizations forbidden.

Munition plants closed and armament and munitions conformed to detailed schedules laid down by Allies. Importation or manufacture of poison gas, &c., prohibited.

Forts within fifty kilometres of the Rhine to be demolished. Navy to be demobilized within three months and new force limited to 15,000 volunteers to man six small battleships, six small cruisers, twelve destroyers and twelve torpedo boats.

Surrender all warships in foreign ports, including those in Scapa Flow, and including forty-two modern destroyers, fifty modern torpedo boats, all the submarines and their auxiliary vessels. (Most of these vessels were sunk by German officers in violation of the armistice agreement. The German Admiral is to be court-martialed.)

War vessels under construction to be broken up and none of permitted fleet to be replaced, except battleships in twenty years and destroyers in fifteen.

Battle fortifications guarding belts to be demolished and no other coast fortifications to be increased in size or power.

All military and naval air material, except 100 unarmed seaplanes to search for mines, to be surrendered. No military aircraft of any character permitted, and no air fields or sheds within 150 kilometres of the Rhine or of any other frontier.

LOSS OF KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE.

THE Kaiser, the Crown Prince and others, to be indicted to Germany within one month, to be given up for trial for responsibility for war and crimes committed during war.

out the conditions to humbled Germany.

One of the photos shows Chancellor Bismarck making his demands of France in 1871, France being represented in Jules Favre and Thiers. From painting by Wagner.

The other photo shows Premier Clemenceau reading the Allied terms to the German peace envoys.

It is interesting to note that the famed Hall of Mirrors, where the German peace delegates signed the treaty is the same hall where on January, 1871, King William of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of Germany.

HOW NEWS OF PEACE WAS FLASHED UNDER OCEAN TO WASHINGTON

Special Arrangements Made for Direct Connection Between Versailles and National Capital.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The State Department issued the following statement on the special arrangements made for sending the news of the signing of the Peace Treaty to Washington:

"The first news of the signing of the greatest of all peace pacts was flashed to the United States to-day over a special Government circuit between Versailles and Washington. Over this wire of approximately 3,000 miles of ocean cable and land telegraph, set up for almost instantaneous transmission, came to the Department the first outline of the proceedings of the day, with London, Newfoundland and New York the only points on the long stretch of line.

"This special service direct to the Department from the chateau at Versailles was arranged at the instance of the American Mission to the Peace Conference and carried out under the direction of the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Frank L. Polk, who has just been confirmed as the Under-Secretary of State, the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. William Phillips, as Acting Secretary of State to-day in the absence of Mr. Polk, personally watched the opening of the circuit and the transmission of the first messages."

TREATY HAS LITTLE EFFECT ON GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Supervision of Most Private Activities Relaxed After Signing of Armistice.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Government control or supervision over various private activities has been so relaxed since the signing of the armistice last November that the signing of the Peace Treaty has practically little effect on most of them.

In cases where Government supervision has continued, the laws authorizing it stipulated that such control should continue for different periods after the coming of peace.

Drafted men may be kept in the service four months; certain enlistments specify six months. Control of railroads and wires was by law to continue for various periods, but measures now pending in Congress for their return may alter that situation.

In some cases there are differences of opinion as to whether Government control ends with the signing of peace, with the ratification of the treaty or with the proclamation of peace by the President. War-time prohibition is involved among these.

NEWS OF PEACE RECEIVED QUIETLY IN BOTH HOUSES

Republican Senators Refuse to Talk—Wilson's Address Read in Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Official Washington took the signing of the Peace Treaty calmly and quietly in marked contrast to the riotous demonstrations which greeted the announcement of the signing of the armistice.

Congress was wholly without demonstration. In the Senate President Wilson's message to the American people was read by Senator Hitchcock, senior Democrat of the Foreign Relations Committee, but it passed without comment. The House was not in session at the moment, not assembling until noon. The Marine Band serenading Congress on the Capitol plaza was the only sign of celebration.

Diplomats keeping in close touch with the State Department learned of the news as it ticked off the special wire to Versailles. Throughout the city there were no demonstrations whatever by the man in the street.

Although there was considerable comment on the President's address in private talks among Senators, few made any expression for publication. Senator Knox declined to talk. Senator Hitchcock declared the address "a great announcement, an eloquent appeal and an inspiring prophecy for the future."

The House received the President's address with more of a show of celebration than did the Senate. Presented by Democratic floor leader Clark, the address was read from the Speaker's desk, while the House stood and punctuated it with applause and cheers. Loud yells from the Democratic side greeted the announcement of the signature "Woodrow Wilson."

Acting Secretary Polk informed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day that the final official draft of the League of Nations covenant showed some changes in wording from the version printed in this country.

The information was sent in response to a request from Chairman Lodge who said, in requesting a reprint with corrections, that the differences apparently were due to inaccurate cable transmission.

"The changes are all verbal as far as I can see," said Senator Lodge.

MRS. SKEELS RECOVERS.

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 28.—Apparently recovered from the fainting attack which caused her collapse yesterday Mrs. Beale M. Skeels, a brother of Mrs. Lundgren, for whose murder trial for the murder of Miss Florence W. Gay was resumed. Her counsel decided not to have her take the witness stand again immediately.

Dr. Archibald C. Foreman of Bayonne, N. J., told of the illness and death of Albert J. Wilkins of Bayonne, a brother of Mrs. Lundgren, for whose murder trial for the murder of Miss Florence W. Gay was resumed. Her counsel decided not to have her take the witness stand again immediately.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Avoid Imitations and Substitutes

ALLIED STIPULATION MAY HASTEN APPROVAL OF TREATY IN GERMANY

Release of German Prisoners Depends Upon Time of Ratification by Assembly.

PARIS, June 28.—In the completed Peace Treaty signed to-day at Versailles, the newspapers say, were certain stipulations which, it was hoped, would hasten ratification of the treaty by the German National Assembly.

The Journal says that the Allies, following the German example of 1871, stipulated that the liberation of German prisoners would be dependent upon ratification of the treaty by the German Assembly and that if the Germans approved the treaty at once, the prisoners would be released without delay.

The text of the Peace Treaty will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies on July 1 by Premier Clemenceau, the Echo de Paris says. Former Premier Viviani is said to have been entrusted with the drawing up of the general report on the treaty.

Premier Lloyd George, the paper adds, will address the British House of Commons on July 1 on the peace negotiations.

MRS. L. A. WATERS' WILL ADMITTED TO PROBATE

Gen. Wingate Upholds Document Leaving Greater Part of \$10,000 to Girl Friend.

Gen. George W. Wingate, surrogate for Kings County, admitted to probate to-day the will of Mrs. L. Adelaide Waters, leaving the bulk of her \$10,000 property to her twenty-year-old friend, Miss Lydia R. Shaw, of No. 203 Greene Avenue, \$500 to soldiers disabled in battle in Europe and \$500 to her brother, Frank Wheeler, with the provision that his share should go to the disabled soldiers if his whereabouts could not be found.

Edward Hennessy, special guardian for the undetermined heirs, contested the will, alleging incompetency of the testatrix and doubt as to the genuineness of the signature.

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